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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1903.

WEATHER BULLETIN.
WASHINGTON, July 7.—For Lower Michigan: Local showers, preceded by fair weather; southerly winds, shifting to westerly, cooler Saturday night.

JUSTICE BLATCHFORD.

Associate Justice Blatchford who died at Newport last evening after a long illness, was next to the oldest member of the supreme court. He was a native of New York, and was appointed to the supreme bench by President Arthur in 1882. His biography published in the Congressional Directory is as follows:

Samuel Blatchford, associate justice of the United States supreme court, was born in New York City March 9, 1820; was graduated from Columbia college in 1837 (received from that college in 1867 the degree of LL. D.); was private secretary to Governor William H. Seward for three years; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and engaged in the practice of law in New York City; removed to Auburn, New York, in 1845 and became the law partner of Governor Seward; in 1852 commenced the publication of the decisions of the United States supreme court; relocated in New York City in 1854; was appointed by President Johnson, judge of the district court for the southern district of New York in March, 1875; was appointed circuit judge of the second judicial circuit by President Hayes March 4, 1875; was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States March 22, 1882, by President Arthur.

Speculation as to his probable successor has been rife for some time. The general opinion seems to be that Justice Rufus W. Peckham of the New York court of appeals will be nominated by Cleveland. This will give the democrats four of the nine members of the court, the present democratic members being Fuller, White and Jackson. By the death or resignation of one of the remaining five republican members the court would become democratic. The every branch of the government would be in the hands of democrats.

CARAVELS AT THE FAIR.

At last the Spanish caravels are moored off Jackson Park and the final distinct demonstration in honor of the intrepid Spanish navigator who discovered America is completed. It may be said that the Columbian exposition has received its finishing touches by the arrival of these ungainly ships. If there was an incident in the life of Columbus which has failed of duplication within or without the white city it is because money and brains could not bring back to animation the dust of the great discoverer which has mouldered undisturbed for nearly four centuries. The oddly rugged and awkwardly tossed caravels will be interesting object lessons by which the past and present may be contrasted. Lying at anchor alongside the model of a modern man-of-war rocked by the stern waves of a modern steamboat they will present to the eye and fancy of on-lookers the wonderful stretch of progress spanning the centuries from 1492 to 1903. The world has never known such a march of improvement in marine architecture, nor such an advance in all the arts and sciences.

The sight of these ships will awaken in the minds of the young renewed admiration for the fearless commander who braved winds and storms and ventured forth to circumnavigate the world through the surging billows of unknown seas. The voyage of Columbus and the voyage of these counterpart ships will afford a theme for profitable and patriotic study.

HORRORS OF 1893.

One after another the states are contributing their chapters to the Horrors of 1893. The first chapter was enacted in Texas when a negro ravisher was burned alive at Paris. The frightful atrocities committed on his sinning flesh by the avenging father sent a thrill of horror through every man's heart. The second chapter was furnished by Michigan. A lawless mob of ordinarily quiet and peaceable citizens dragged the lifeless body of a confined murderer from jail at Corona and subjected it to barbaric indignities. The third chapter came from Illinois. Phrenzied citizens of Decatur led a trembling wrath, whose crime was a peculiarly revolting one, from jail and with solemn earnestness of purpose strangled him to death.

Now comes Kentucky with its offering. A burly negro cruelly outraged two young girls and then killed them. Excited men eager for his life's blood pursued and captured him. Evidence of his guilt was convincing. An angry and turbulent throng of avengers dragged him from the jail at Harrodsburg yesterday to take him to the states to expiate his crime in the midst of forked tongues of flame. The tury of the avenging throng could not abide the journey to the prison and the infuriated fathers and sons went upon him. He was hanged with a log-chain to a telegraph pole and his body incised with bullets. Then his body was dismembered and taken to the grave where a fire was kept burning

around his mutilated corpse until far into the night.

These are four chapters added to the grisly record of the Horrors of 1893. Where is this lawlessness to be checked and when is this mob spirit to be throttled? To be sure these men deserved death, but if the unrestrained fury of madmen is to break in a wild torrent whenever a crime is committed sooner or later an innocent man will be the victim.

DAWN OF REASON.

From all over the country come assurances that the silver problem is being better understood by the masses. The idea that silver is essential to our financial prosperity has been modified to such an extent that rabid friends of the white metal are willing to admit that it should stand or fall as a money metal on its marketable value.

With so much of a concession from the extremists it will be far easier to convince those that silver should be treated the same as any other commodity. When this is accomplished silver mining will be prosecuted like other mining for the natural profit in the product. The law of supply and demand and competition will regulate its sale. This will be the sensible and business-like solution to the whole perplexing puzzle.

With silver a marketable commodity the value of gold will become fixed and unchangeable except as it may be varied by speculation. With a fixed gold basis the fluctuations of the silver commodity will not impair our credit any more than do the fluctuations of the wheat, iron, cotton and copper commodities. The confidence in our money basis will remain undisturbed by panics in the money and industrial markets. The dollar of today will be worth a dollar tomorrow, simply because its value is not dependable on the shifting values of marketable commodities.

Floods and famine claim their thousands, but the western cyclone with oft repeated hundreds bids fair to surpass their record. The terrible catastrophe at Pomeroy, Iowa, is one of recent numerous visitations of the kind in the west and its list of victims will appalling fails to jar the senses as like horrors have done. There is no refuge from the angry fury of the cyclone. It sweeps everything before it and has become to be one of the terrors that has succeeded the fear of Indian massacres on the plains.

Ugly rumors to the effect that President Cleveland is suffering from the effects of an operation for the removal of a cancer in the mouth are printed in the newspapers. His most intimate friends, including the family physician, protest that he is suffering only from rheumatism. Everybody will be gratified that the statement is of his friends are more reliable than hearsay rumors.

With a circus in the city on Monday and Fourth of July on Tuesday the police were not called upon to arrest a single suspicious character, nor to run down a burglar or pickpocket. The record is almost an unparalleled one for this or any other city. It is largely the result of Superintendent Carr's foresight and admirable discipline.

SOMEBODY has feloniously or otherwise taken and carried away two tons of hay belonging to the city. The man that would commit such a depredation in and about the frequented acres of John Ball and Crescent park, in broad daylight, will surely return to take away the city hall. Let the massive pile be guarded until this hay hauler is secured.

Kaiser William wants a standing army of nearly 500,000 men in times of peace. Uncle Sam grumbles because he is called upon to maintain 25,000 men. If it came to a test Uncle Sam could wipe Kaiser William from the face of the earth and yet his standing army is sixteen times greater.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY WOLCOTT has returned from the world's fair and is one of the very few to acknowledge that the Michigan building is convenient, much frequented, completely furnished and well adapted to the purposes for which it was built.

SOMEBODY must be selected to write a poem on Thursday's royal wedding. "If the English premier is unable to find a muse to suit his aesthetic fancy Peter Brander, the gentle bard of the liquid Muskegon, might be the man for the honor."

EVEN the Chicago Herald sometimes forgets the frequent admonition that the war is over. That rock ribbed organ of democracy is warning Speaker Crisp not to give "undue prominence to the southern brigadiers."

LEIGH HUNT, the poet, in an attempt to estimate his own character said he was too indolent to care about revenge. Leigh might have estimated himself differently had he been a politician.

EX-SENATOR FERRY contributes a very interesting discussion of the silver question. His views are predicated on experience and a wide knowledge of currency and money matters.

NEW YORKERS speak of the piano accompanist as an "accomplice." It will be easy hereafter to prove the guilt of the principal who murders "After the Ban" in the next flat.

Yes; everybody knows it was. Just greet your friends with the ordinary morning salutations. They suffered enough from it without having the fact driven home.

REPUBLICANS postmaster and veteran pensioners are feeling like grass before the ax of the stump-rooters in the democratic cabinet.

FERRY ON THE ISSUE

Ex-Senator Ferry Discusses the Silver Question.

SUGGESTING PROBABLE ACTION

Democracy Confronted With a Problem Requiring the Exercise of Rare Statesmanship to Adopt.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., July 7.—Ex-Senator Ferry was asked to give his views on the present industrial and financial condition of the country. In reply to a question he said, but not hesitatingly, "What law could follow a change of policy by which our country is made debtor instead of creditor to Europe by a balance of trade against us, instead of in our favor? Prior to this year the commercial and financial tide was strongly setting to American shores, so much so that English capital and English operators sought our inviting field, to place their money and their skill where it paid the best, to the enrichment of America and the impoverishment of England. Fears of a reversal of that wise policy by the uncertain, undefined, and divided forecast of what attitude the administration will take upon commercial and industrial measures, have reversed our national relation to Europe from that of creditor to debtor; our imports now exceed our exports; the balance of trade is against us; English capital is being withdrawn and withheld, and our securities sent home for sale, adding to the large export of gold which has been drawn from us this year, all causing more or less anxiety and business disturbance."

A Remedy Proposed.

Has not the Sherman silver purchase act something to do with present apprehension? "Incidentally to some extent, but it is not the substantial cause of the prevailing uneasiness. It was, however, a financial mistake; it was the growth of a compromise, and has been better fruit. A rare opportunity was lost when the bill was passed. Had the senate passed a free silver coinage bill, limited to American product, instead of its unlimited free coinage feature, the house would then have concurred and the president approved the measure; silver would have risen to parity with gold, and a free dignity of money value would have been taken out of the domain of politics. There would then have been no cry, nor fear of the dumping of the cheap silver of the world, and this nation would today be independent of the financial dictation of Great Britain."

General Grant once said that the republican party best itself by its own mistakes, but always beats the democratic party on the blunders of democracy. The mistake of the Sherman act was in providing an illogical and fatal function for silver—making it a commodity, as well as a measure of value. Given thus treated, would also be subjected to fluctuating market prices. For the nation to formally debate, by sovereign act, its standard or measure of value by bidding down its value in market, as it treats silver under the Sherman act, is fatal public policy, beneath the dignity of sovereignty, degrading and destructive to values; a perilous example, and unworthy the wisdom, wealth and power of the richest nation of the earth.

England's Opportunity.

"Our perplexity is England's opportunity; it has been foreshadowing this crisis to cripple the commercial rivalry of this republic. She never intended any agreement on an international monetary standard at the Brussels conference. She cowered with delegates and manipulated delay for defeat. Biding the opportune time, while gold was being drawn largely from us, consternation crept into our financial circles; and distrust paralyzing our industries and markets of trade, she struck her crowning blow to tell us in her governmental suspension of free coinage of silver in India. "Against the interest of the people of her Indian empire, the local government of British India has made this British coup d'état, not to build up India, but to strangle America."

Unworthy Americans if we do not flatter, resent it, and rise to the dignity and policy of an independent nation. The administration is thus suddenly brought to trial. Now comes the crucial test of democratic wisdom. The president is in doubtful perplexity. Between the upper and lower millstone of party pledges, and party policy, Cleveland is forced to confront a condition, or be retired to delusive theory."

Repeal of the Sherman Act.

"Will the called special session of congress repeal the Sherman act, do you suppose?" "Not unconditionally, if it hopes to meet the emergency. It is possible that enough southern members, induced to vote for repeal provided the 10 per cent tax upon state issue is removed, may join the advocates of a single gold standard to make up a majority for repeal, but I doubt it. The remedy would not be worth the sacrifice of principle to effect it."

Unless the democracy is fated to commit fatal blunder, congress is more likely to repeal the Sherman act and substitute free coinage of silver, at an increased ratio with gold, and limited to American product, thus establishing a practical policy of bimetalism—the silver dollar made equal in gold dollar and alike freely coined.

This would be meeting a grave emergency of the nation by American statesmanship in a prompt and permanent relief, with an assured prosperity to America.

WILL WEAR UNIFORMS.

Saginaw Lady Macabees Start a New and Tasty Order.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 7.—Saginaw's fair lady macabees, not wishing to be outdone by their sterner brothers, have organized a uniformed rank in their order and christened it the "Uniformed Ranks of the Ladies of the Mystic Circle." The uniform is very tasty and pleasing to the eye. It consists of a black silk forage cap with silver trimming, blue silk sash and dark colored skirt. Officers have been elected. Among the members are Mrs. Anna Diederich, past lady commander; Miss Leola L. Becker, lady commander; Miss Clara Ives, lieutenant commander.

TALKED DRAINAGE.

State Board of Health Discusses an Important Subject.

HINDALE, Mich., July 7.—At today's session of the sanitary convention held here, ventilation and drainage was discussed. Secretary Baker read a paper setting forth the principles of ventilation.

tion, etc. Dr. T. T. Moore and County Superintendent of Schools French took part in the discussion. The second system of dry closets and ventilation, in use in school buildings here was vigorously attacked. Alderman Parmelee read a paper on drainage. The discussion was held by Frank Wells of Lansing. The condition of the water supply was also attacked. It was recommended that the summer resort on the lake be drained by a sewer to empty below the water works.

HOTEL CHATS.

F. S. Kahle of Spokane, Washington, is a guest in Sweet's. Mr. Kahle is interested in western silver mines and is making an extended eastern business trip. "We want the Sherman law repealed," said he yesterday to a reporter for THE HERALD. "There is almost a unanimity of sentiment among silver men in regard to this. In fact every silver miner in the United States except the populists of Kansas and the southern members of the farmers' alliance. Their ideas are so crude and wild that they are hardly entitled to serious consideration. It is easy to explain why a free coinage of silver is not for the best of the American silver mine owners. The production of silver in the United States is only in its infancy. The western soil as yet has been little more than scratched over. There is enough native silver on the Pacific coast alone to supply the world for centuries. The Hunker bill and Sullivan mine act at Spokane have \$15,000,000 worth of mines in sight. There is probably \$50,000,000 worth of it in the mine. The Coeur d'Alene mines contain millions of dollars' worth of the white metal. The supply is inexhaustible, and we could flood the markets of the world. If the United States were to pass a free silver law, the price of the metal would be greatly enhanced temporarily. The mine owners naturally would take advantage of this and would increase the output to the limit. Mines that currently employ 500 men would put 3,000 men to work. In five months the market would be flooded, the financial system of the country ruined and silver would be almost valueless. Most of the mines would have to close down. There is a wide variation in the cost of producing silver. Some are very rich, and others are very poor. There are mines that can sell silver for 40 cents an ounce and make a good thing of it. There are others that yield 3000 ounces to the ton, but they are the exception. When the market price of silver had been hammered down by overproduction, and the richest mines would be forced to close. The poorer mine owners would be ruined and a few of the richer ones could soon obtain control of the market. If the price of silver is allowed to regulate itself, the same as iron, copper and salt, the market will always remain nominally high, but it will have a chance to live. That is why I believe the Sherman law is against our interests. Free silver would be even more detrimental. Let gold be made the standard of government finance, and silver will take care of itself in a true competition in the markets of the world."

Charles R. Whitman of Ann Arbor was a guest in The Morton for dinner yesterday. Mr. Whitman is ex-state commissioner of railroads, a member of the board of regents of the state university, and one of the best known lawyers in Michigan. Mr. Whitman has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for United States attorney in the coming district. When asked if he would accept the appointment, Mr. Whitman said: "Yes, I should accept it; but I shall make no effort to obtain it. That is one of the appointive offices which I deem it bad taste for any man to hustle for. Of course if it comes to me, it is different. I understand that Senator Dorian's friends are making an active canvass in his behalf in this district. Mr. Dorian is a good man and would perform the duties of the office with credit. Wellington R. Burr's opposition will hardly endanger Senator Dorian's chances. The men who withdrew their support after the world's fair appropriation bill was passed made themselves ridiculous." Mr. Whitman is buoyantly hopeful that the acts of the last legislature will give the state to the democrats at the next election. "A member of the house told me a few days ago that the legislature had neglected to make any appropriation for having the acts printed." Said he: "This hardly seems possible, but if it is true it is only in keeping with the general tenor of the session."

Furniture men continue to arrive slowly but surely. The season will open in earnest Monday, and a large number of buyers will probably drift into the city today. The furniture men are busy. New York, Nelson, Matter & Co's eastern agent, arrived yesterday to look after the trade. Mr. Wheelock is one of the best posted men in the business. "I don't expect we shall have anything more than a fairly good trade," said he. "But if we have had any body has a right to expect. No other kind of business is even fairly good; but the outlook is such that I don't think we have any right to complain. Grand Rapids will get its share of the business. It never failed to yet. Among those who registered in The Morton yesterday were Charles J. Brown, Boston; G. A. Hein, Brooklyn; S. G. Estabrook, New York; E. Johnson, Piqua, Ohio; G. C. Dow, Buffalo; G. W. Hofrichter, Cleveland.

John Canfield, one of Manistee's principal lumber manufacturers, died in The Morton yesterday. Mrs. Canfield was with him.

C. T. Grawn, superintendent of the Traverse City schools, was a guest in The Kent for a short time yesterday.

Mrs. H. Butters and Mrs. S. W. Butters of Ludington were guests in Sweet's for breakfast yesterday morning.

George A. Farr of Grand Haven, lawyer and politician, is registered in the New Livingston.

Clement E. Weaver, one of Adrian's leading lawyers, is a guest in The Morton.

R. R. Blacker of Manistee arrived in The Morton last night.

MORTON.—William Parker, Esq.; A. T. Stark, Allegan; Mr. and Mrs. John Canfield, Manistee; J. T. Hannab, Traverse City; S. W. Osgood, Cheboygan; D. C. Thilston, Muskegon.

SWEET'S.—J. A. Roche, Detroit; G. W. Thomas, Hart; John Grant, Ionia; Mrs. S. W. Butters, Mrs. H. Butters, Ludington; W. A. Strong, Reed City.

NEW LIVINGSTON.—George A. Farr, Grand Haven; M. G. Manting, Holland; O. C. Tower, Fremont; Frank C. Bain, Nashville; W. J. Kings, Detroit; L. J. Newman, Cadillac.

EMERSON.—S. W. Gates, Detroit; W. R. Stowell, Stanton; O. C. Dustin, Kalamazoo; G. W. Ellis, Ann Arbor; Joseph Tyler, Hart; F. M. Richards, Byron Center.

KENT.—James A. Kerr, Detroit; John Harvey, Hamilton; D. F. Dunning, Big Rapids; A. S. Albertson, Ann Arbor; F. O. Lord, Grand Lodge; George A. Link, Cedar Springs.

END OF THE VOYAGE

Caravels Drop Anchor Off the World's Fair Grounds.

A FINE MARINE SPECTACLE

Chicago and Every Craft and Person Turn Out to Welcome the Models of Columbus' Fleet.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The paid admissions at the fair today were 57,211.

With the colors of Spain and the discoverer of America flying from their masts, the escorting fleet of United States vessels, steam and sail yachts, schooners and excursion steamers, sighted the Columbus, north of Evanston, at 10:45 o'clock this morning. Five minutes later a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the howitzers on board of the United States revenue cutter Andrew Johnson and the United States man-of-war Michigan. The steam yacht Argo also joined in the cannonade. The counterpart of the Columbus fleet was in tow of the Hecla. When it was sighted the revenue cutter Johnston broke out the colors of Spain and Columbus at the masts, but the Michigan did not fly the Spanish colors until it reached the city. The reception flotilla was late getting under way off the Van Buren street pier of the Chicago harbor, and there was another annoying delay just after weighing anchor, caused by the steam launch of the Johnson breaking down. The maritime display was insignificant compared with that in New York harbor, but the caravels were honored by the presence of two members of the cabinet and the wife of the ranking secretary.

Distinguished Guests.

The secretary of the navy, Miss Herbert and party of friends, were on board the Michigan, which had the secretary's colors flying from the main mast. There came a distinguished party on board the Michigan, as the guests of Capt. A. B. Davis. It consisted of the secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. W. K. Carlisle, Logan Carlisle and John G. Carlisle, Jr., grandsons of the secretary; Caleb West, governor of Utah; Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, wife of the secretary of state; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, Lieutenant Landry of the revenue steamer Galveston, and Capt. W. A. Farling of the life-saving service.

After the salute in honor of the caravels, the fleet moved into line for Jackson park in the following order: Michigan leading, to starboard and near the coast survey, steamer Blake; to port and near the Johnson and in the center, the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, in the order named, in tow of the Hecla. On the left followed the steamer Cyclops, carrying Mayor Harrison and board the Michigan, as the guests of Capt. A. B. Davis. It consisted of the secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. W. K. Carlisle, Logan Carlisle and John G. Carlisle, Jr., grandsons of the secretary; Caleb West, governor of Utah; Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, wife of the secretary of state; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, Lieutenant Landry of the revenue steamer Galveston, and Capt. W. A. Farling of the life-saving service.

Sighting the Fair.

All of the craft were profusely decorated with flags of the nations, the larger vessels being decked out in rainbow form. When off the city breakwater there was another wait until the Hecla could part from her consorts and give way to the Michigan, which took the caravels in tow from that point to Jackson park. Slow time was made after the Michigan began to tow the quaint little vessels into the port, which will be their home until the close of the fair. When the domes of the white city broke upon the vision of Captain Canosa, standing on the deck of the Santa Maria, he was lost in admiration. At a distance the mass of human forms looked like a black fringe outlined in sharp contrast against the white structures of the fair. At least 100,000 people welcomed the caravels to the exposition. The great clubhouse of the line was moored to the dock and filled from bow to stern with excursionists. When near the portside an electric launch came bobbing over the waves with President Higginbotham on board, but he was not taken on board of a government vessel. From another launch came an invitation to the secretary of the treasury to leave the Johnson and be taken to the fair grounds as the guest of the director general. The secretary declined to leave the ship, which is in the service of his department.

Welcomed at the Grounds.

Excursion steamers, electric and steam launches, rowboats and every other kind of craft from the fair and vicinity to the harbor, lined the shore of the exposition building, and turned the procession into a confused jumble of boats, having no regard for the preservation of the lines. But the tens of thousands of people on shore were rewarded by the prettiest sight ever seen on a piece of inland water. As a given signal the Michigan and Johnson belched forth a national salute from their port-holes, followed by cannonades from other vessels, the shooting of water streams, in all directions, high in the air from the fire tugs, the tooting and screeching of every whistle in the harbor, the cheering of the multitudes on the pier and the answering salvo of artillery from the Santa Maria. The Michigan cast loose her hawser from the leader of the caravels, and the Columbus craft came to anchor in deep water. While this varied welcome was being given, the caravels the half-naked South Sea Islanders in their four war canoes came paddling out to the fleet, singing their war songs and adding to the picturesque scene.

Polynesian Parade.

The Spanish naval officers and others from the vessels were taken ashore and a procession formed for the grand stand erected on the west plaza of administration building. It was led by a detachment of Colombian guards, in command of Colonel Rios, and the rest was in the following order: German Infantry band, Third Infantry, U. S. A.; United States troops on world's fair duty, officers of the caravels, United States marine, French marines, Russian sailors, British Grenadier band, artillery, life guards and hussars from the British reserve, Dahomeans in native dress, British Rifles and the Black Watch, Bedouins, and more guards.

The Exercises.

The procession drew up in an enclosed square opposite the stand bordered by lines of flags of all nations, the Spanish colors predominating. The secretary of the treasury was not on the platform with the other 300 invited guests.

President Palmer opened the exercises with a brief speech, introducing

NEW ARMY BILL NOW

Von Caprivi Introduces the Measure in the Reichstag.

GOVERNMENT ULTIMATUM

Minimum in Men or Money That the Government Will Accept Is Made Known.

Berlin, July 7.—When the new reichstag met today for the first time for the consideration of regular business nearly all the 397 members were in their places, for it was known that the government would at once introduce the amended army bill, and general interest was felt as to the concessions, if any, that the government had made on the original bill. Immediately after the opening of the house Chancellor Von Caprivi ascended the tribune and in a long speech introduced the amended measure. He stated that the present form of the bill reported the minimum that the government would accept in men or money. The government's demands were the lowest possible consistent with the safety of the empire. The previous bill had been before parliament and the country for nine months, and everybody understood what the government wanted. It was, therefore, needless to repeat the arguments that had heretofore been advanced in favor of the measure.

Provisions of the Bill.

The chancellor briefly recapitulated the leading features of the old measure. According to this bill the peace effective, excluding commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal, was to have consisted of 422,038 men between October 1, 1902, and March 31, 1903. The strength of the various branches of the service during the period mentioned was to have been 711 battalions of infantry, 477 squadrons of cavalry, 634 batteries of field artillery, 37 battalions of foot artillery, 24 battalions of pioneers, 7 battalions of railway troops and 21 battalions of the transport. The average strength of the standing army was calculated in accordance with the principle of two years active service with the colors for the infantry. The increase involved the expenditure of 66,800,000 marks in a lump sum. Of this sum 61,000,000 marks was to have appeared in the budget for the financial year 1903-04. The annually recurring expenditure was fixed at 61,000,000 marks. When the new system should have been fully developed Germany would have been in times of war a trained army of 1,000,000 men.

Herodism on the Campedown.

Malta, July 7.—The saving of the warship Campedown, which collided with the Victoria, is said to have been due to the presence of mind shown by a Maltese stroker. Although off duty at the time of the collision, he voluntarily ran below and closed the water-tight door. Before he had completed the task the water was up to his neck. The admiral will promote the stroker and grant him a life pension in case this story of his coolness and bravery be confirmed.

Looking for a Site.

LANSING, Mich., July 7.—The state board of corrections and charities has decided to go to the upper peninsula August 7 to look for a location for the new insane asylum. So far offers of sites have been received only from the Soo and Escanaba. The board has a right to decide where the institution shall be built.

William Must Be Crazy.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 7.—William Sterrat, living at Indiantown, drove his family out of the house, set fire to the building and threatened to shoot everybody in the vicinity. Complaints have been made against him for carrying concealed weapons and an officer has just gone out to arrest him. The man is supposed to be crazy.

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To the World's Fair,
With His Pockets Full of Silver,
Many a Man is Hastening.

At the World's Fair silver is pouring in by the handful bushel and cart load, the papers are full of silver news, and yet some of the financiers of our country are trying to disgrace the silver dollar of their daddies by lowering its standard and belittling its purchasing power. You know the principles that form the foundation of our republic, you know the basis upon which the superstructure of our country rests, and knowing all this, do you think that the government of the United States of America is going to renounce those principles, destroy their moral foundation and go back on the silver dollar? No! Never! As long as glorious stars and stripes wave over this good land of ours, as long as our country endures as a nation, just so long will the silver dollar purchase 100 cents worth of goods of Foster, Stevens & Co.

A silver dollar will buy many articles for your kitchen.

- A FANCY TEA POT
- A CLOTHES HAMPER.
- A LARGE BREAD BOX.
- A SPLENDID CASH BOX.
- A TUBULAR HANGING LAMP.
- AN EMPIRE ROASTER.
- A COCOA DOOR MAT.
- A PUMP OIL CAN.

We might go on indefinitely enumerating what we can and will give you for a dollar, but think that we have sufficiently shown you that the silver dollar is as good as it ever was and will go as far as it ever would in purchasing our goods.

